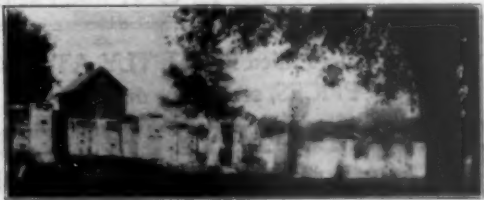


# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

46th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 18, 1906.

No. 3.



APIARY OF T. L. SHAWLER.



MRS. T. L. SHAWLER'S APIARY.



APIARY OF A. B. GILES, of Baltimore, Md.  
(One colony gave 72 pounds of comb honey in 1905.)



APIARY OF EUGENE U. PORTER, of Waterloo, Wis.—(See page 46.)



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY**

334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

**IMPORTANT NOTICES**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE** of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

**THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE** indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 8" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December.

**SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.**—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

**ADVERTISING RATES** will be given upon application.

### National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00

General Manager and Treasurer—N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

### The Honey-Producers' League

(INCORPORATED)

**OBJECTS:**

1. To create a larger demand for honey through advertising.
2. To publish facts about honey, and counteract misrepresentations of the same.

**MEMBERSHIP DUES**

1. Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.
2. Any honey-dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual, may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

GEORGE W. YORK, Manager,  
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"The continuous advertiser gets the bulk of the business, because others are not advertising, and he is."

## BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

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is so well known it need no introduction. 6 percent Discount on Bee-Supplies for January. Beeswax wanted—27c cash, 29c when taking bee-supplies in exchange.



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Mgr.

**Extracted Honey** for sale. Prices on application. Sample, 10c.

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PEEP O' DAY  
BROODERS

—AND—

### CORNELL CHICK MACHINERY

are unexcelled.

The 1906 Cornell Incubator is superior to anything heretofore put on the market.

New 1906 Catalog for either line FREE

If you want orders filled PROMPTLY AT FACTORY PRICES, send your order to

**YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO.** (Not Inc.)

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Owes its REPUTATION entirely to its MERITS, and our PERSISTENT EFFORTS to MAKE the BEST and KEEP it the BEST.

It is TOUGH, CLEAR, and PERFECTLY TRANSPARENT, has the NATURAL SWEET ODOR of PURE WAX, and the COLOR of the BRIGHTEST and LIGHTEST LEMON and ORANGE.

We make a SPECIALTY of WORKING WAX into FOUNDATION for CASH, by the TENS, HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS of POUNDS, and we are in the Best Shape to attend to all orders promptly, our capacity being 1500 pounds daily.

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Do not fail to write for SAMPLES of our Foundation, Descriptive Catalog, PRICES and DISCOUNTS, stating Quantity of Foundation wanted. Wax to be Worked, and List of other Supplies, and Prices will be accordingly. Beeswax always wanted.

E. GRAINGER & Co., Toronto, Ontario  
THE BEE AND HONEY CO., Beeville, Texas  
E. H. TAYLOR, Welwyn, Herts, England  
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Agents for Canada  
Texas  
Great Britain  
Michigan

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

## 6 Percent Discount

We will allow you the above Discount on all Orders accompanied by Cash during January. Send for our Catalog.

**PAGE & LYON MFG. CO.,** New London, Wis.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## NOT IN THE TRUST



For High-Grade  
Cans

Prices Always  
the Lowest

Write for Prices,  
Stating Quantity  
Wanted

## Friction Top Cans for Honey and Syrup

Prompt shipment and careful attention given to all orders. Special prices to members of the Bee-Keepers' Associations.

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Made by **CANNERS CAN CO.,** 1035 W. 47th Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



# "DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

—AND—

## BEE-SUPPLIES

### Revised Prices on Foundation

NAME OF GRADE	IN LOTS OF				
	1-lb.	5-lbs.	10-lbs.	25-lbs.	50 lbs.
Medium Brood	55	53	51	49	48
Light Brood	57	55	53	51	50
Thin Surplus	62	60	58	56	55
Extra Thin Surplus	65	63	61	59	58

### DISCOUNTS for Early Cash Orders

During September	10 percent
October	9 "
November	8 "
December	7 "
January	6 "
February	4 "
March	2 "

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before you buy. Perfectly practical for poultrymen or beginners. Double heating system gives bigger hatches—saves one-third the oil. Sold on a money back guarantee. Write for free catalog. \* Reliable Farm Pure-Bred Birds and Eggs. Get prices. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box B-155 Quincy, Illinois, U. S. A.



Mention Bee Journal when writing.

If you want the Bee-Book  
That covers the whole Apicultural Field more  
completely than any other published,  
send \$1.20 to

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FOR HIS

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"

## BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices



Everything used by Bee-Keepers.  
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt Service.  
Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free.

If you wish to purchase finest quality of HONEY for your local trade, write for my free monthly price-list of honey.

Why not secure your BEE-SUPPLIES NOW FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE, and avail yourself of the following very liberal discounts? Goods all Root Quality.

For cash orders before Feb. 1..6 percent For cash orders before Mar. 1..4 percent  
For cash orders before Apr. 1..2 percent

WALTER S. POUDER,  
513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### Telephone Facts

Facts are what the farmer wants, whether buying a team or a telephone. If you want to know how others have built successful telephone lines write at once for our new free book "80-H, 'How the Telephone Helps the Farmer.' It gives facts you ought to know about telephones for farm use, and whether you buy



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or not you will be in possession of information which will enable you to buy the right telephone, build the right line and save unnecessary experimenting. We send it free.

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Pacific Rural Press,

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50Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

# A Complete Establishment

We say that we can supply **EVERYTHING** for the bee-keeper. It **IS** a **LITERAL** fact. Anything from bees to books, or hives to honey-boards. The completeness of our factory is not realized by most bee-keepers. Below we give the main Departments of our business. Read them over and then we are sure you will understand when we say **EVERYTHING** for the bee-keeper, we mean it.

## WOOD-WORKING DEPT.

This department occupies the 3 floors of the main building of the factory. It is equipped from top to bottom with the best machinery that brains can invent and money buy. Every detail in hive-making has been carefully figured out. Immense sheds covering acres of ground protect the lumber piles so that shrinkage is reduced to almost nothing. This accounts for the accurate fitting and clearness of stock of Root's wooden wares. The entire factory, light, and machinery power, is furnished by a great, 400 horse-power engine, and a 100 horse-power dynamo.

## WAX-WORKING DEPT.

We are leaders in buying wax and selling the famous Weed Process Foundation. Our Wax Department is furnished with tanks for refining, machines for sheeting, all sizes of mills, automatic papering machines, etc. Over 150,000 pounds of foundation is made, boxed and shipped all over the world every year.

## TIN SHOP

Here are made the thousands of smokers that bear the Root trade-mark of excellence. Here are made the cans for ex-tractors and uncapping-cans. Machines for cutting honey-boards; presses for stamping tin and iron into various forms.

## MACHINE SHOP

Equipped with the most expensive machinery and manned by skillful employees. We make our own metal parts and much machinery for other factories. Powerful iron presses, iron cutting and drilling machines are in evidence everywhere.

## APIARIES

We have scattered in and around Medina 5 apiaries devoted exclusively to bee and queen rearing, supplemented by 5 more in New York, Pennsylvania and Cuba, and we control the product of several other large queen-breeding establishments. Our queens are bred with scientific care. We test every device we make before it is introduced to the public.

## SHIPPING DEPT.

Two railroads run their cars to our doors. From a dozen to 20 men are kept busy loading and packing the 175 to 200 carloads we ship every year, besides the thousands of less than carload shipments. Eight express trains a day. With large warehouse packed full and a great factory it is a little wonder that Roots have gained a reputation for promptness in filling orders for the hundreds of things in their catalog.

## PRINTING DEPT.

Two large cylinder presses; 3 platen presses; paper folder, trimming, cutting and stitching machines; skilled typesetters, printers, book-binders—all help to turn out semi-monthly the large issues of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*; the five to ten thousand A B C books every year; together with our 500,000 supply catalogs, not speaking of the numerous other catalogs, booklets, labels and all varieties of printing. Two carloads of paper required for our annual catalog, a half carload for our Christmas *Gleanings* alone.

## BRANCHES AND AGENTS

Eight branches with large stock in all great centers. Numerous jobbing agencies and hundreds of smaller agents place our goods at your door at factory prices, with freight charges and time taken in shipment reduced to the lowest possible point. We wonder if the bee-keeper ever thinks of the many hands and brains that plan for him? Of the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the hours consumed to make and deliver his supplies?

## OFFICE

The office is the brain of the factory. Here are the executive, editorial, advertising and book-keeping heads. Here the thousands of details are cared for. Root's office is as modern as you can find anywhere. Six typewriters are kept busy; adding machine, copying machine, vertical letter files, card indexes, etc.—everything to care for the half million dollars worth of business we do yearly. We have every interest of the bee-keeper at heart. We are working for your good, for your prosperity means ours.

Our Catalog for 1906 is ready. Write for a copy if you want it now.

## THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY, Medina, Ohio



ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE AMERICAN OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

# BEE JOURNAL

(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 18, 1906

Vol. XLVI—No. 3



## Editorial Notes and Comments

**Queen-Breeders' Catalog.**—We have received the following from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.:

Inquiries frequently come to this office for the names of queen-breeders of various races and strains of bees, and, in order that reliable information may be given, I am preparing, in co-operation with the American Breeders' Association, a catalog of queen-breeders.

There is a catalog of considerable size in this office, but in order that no queen-breeder of any importance be omitted, I would respectfully request all breeders, having 100 or more queens for sale annually to the general public, who see this notice, to send me the following information as accurately as possible:

Races bred. Annual output of each race, and number of mating yards.

For my personal information I should be glad to learn the method of queen-rearing used, the number of breeding queens of each race used, and the number of colonies in each yard from which drones are allowed to fly.

Hereafter, all persons requesting information concerning dealers in any strain will be given the names of the 4 dealers nearest to the address of the enquirer. This will, I believe, be a fair way of giving the information without favoring any breeders, and will repay the breeders for their trouble in answering these questions.

E. F. PHILLIPS,

*Acting in Charge of Apiculture.*

Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.

**Dr. O. M. Blanton**, of Greenfield, Miss., has been writing for a local newspaper something both interesting and helpful to its readers on the subject of comb honey. He writes:

"It is astonishing how people are imposed upon by the most extravagant practices, and from the most ignorant and unprincipled sources" concerning honey. "It is surprising to find how few persons know the qualities of honey."

One buyer of some of Dr. Blanton's honey told him that it was not honey, because it granulated, and his (the buyer's) negro cook said it was sugar! Afterward the Doctor heard that this same customer said that the honey was adulterated with sugar. It is probably impossible to prevent entirely everybody from making misrepresentations concerning any producer's honey, for there likely will

always be those who misrepresent by speaking out of their abundance of ignorance. The best the honest honey-producer can do is to put on the market only the very finest and best article, and let it sell on its merits.

Of course, whenever opportunity offers it is a good thing to try to correct the misrepresentation concerning comb honey that has been circulated for so many years by the newspaper and magazine press. But it is surprising how large a majority of people really believe that comb honey has been made without the aid of bees, and put upon the market in large quantities. Of course, nothing can be further from the truth than such a statement, as all the practical bee-keepers know.

**Mr. Ernest R. Root**, recently elected as a Director of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, has resigned, taking, as he says, his wife's advice. He says further:

"This action is not based on any dissatisfaction with the policies of the National, nor toward its officers. Indeed, I most heartily approve of that magnificent organization, and shall do all I can to help it."

We have not as yet learned who is to be Mr. Root's successor. As Illinois has the largest membership of any State in the National, but now no representation on the Board of Directors, we would respectfully suggest the selection of Mr. Jas. A. Stone, the able Secretary of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, and also a very successful and well-known bee-keeper.

**Saving at the Wrong Place.**—A New York bee-keeper wrote us as follows last month:

"Owing to the low price of honey and high price of bee-supplies, I am obliged to cut down expenses, so please discontinue sending me the American Bee Journal."

On receiving and reading the foregoing, we naturally were inclined to think that the writer of it was beginning to cut expenses at the wrong place. There are bee-keepers who are making money at the present price of honey and bee-supplies, and we believe that the American Bee Journal is helping them to do it. In order to meet competition these days it is necessary to know all possible about one's business. There are many short cuts that are freely given to the readers of every bee-paper, and just how any one expects to succeed better in bee-keeping by saving two cents per week in dropping the American Bee Journal, we cannot understand. It seems to us that if, as our former subscriber says, the price of honey is low and bee-supplies are high, he would need all the help and information that he can get in

order to win success. It may be possible that he could very easily cut off a dollar's worth of bee-supplies annually, or something else, and thus not deny himself the pleasure and profit of reading the American Bee Journal each week during the year.

Within the past year there have been a number of contributions in our columns telling how to manage to realize more for the crop of honey; also, there have been special offers of bee-supplies in its advertising columns which, if patronized, would have saved many times the price of a year's subscription. So if a bee-keeper discontinued reading the American Bee Journal a year ago, he would have failed to have seen the contributions and advertisements referred to, and thus would have lost the opportunity to learn how to get more for his honey and also where to get certain bee-supplies at a special rate. By taking advantage of both lines—getting a higher price for honey, and buying bee-supplies for a lower price—he would doubtless have been quite a good deal further ahead at this time than he was a year ago.

However, as mentioned before, it is quite natural for us to think that every honey-producer should read the American Bee Journal regularly. The fact is, anyone who is at all interested in bee-keeping, and desires to make the most out of it, must see that there are many times two cents' worth of information in every number of the American Bee Journal. We are satisfied that we are giving good value and full measure for every cent that is paid us on subscription for the American Bee Journal. By readers and publishers working together, we will not only be mutually benefited, but will help to extend and uplift the cause of bee-keeping as the years come and go.

**The Shawler Apiaries.**—On the first page are shown almost in miniature the apiaries of Mr. and Mrs. Shawler, of Mills Co., Iowa. Mr. S. wrote us as follows, Dec. 3, 1905:

I send two pictures, one of my apiary, and one of my wife and her queen-rearing apiary. This picture was taken in the height of the honey season, and it can be seen that the hives are 4 stories high, and sometimes I have some of them 5 stories high.

I began in the spring with 43 colonies, and took off 6500 pounds of extracted honey, besides increasing to 80 colonies. I had no natural swarms. I sold all of my honey for 7 and 8 cents a pound.

I will give an account of what I did with bees the preceding 2 years: In 1903 I had 15 colonies, and took over 6000 pounds of honey; and in 1904 I had 31 colonies, and took 4600 pounds. In the last 3 years I did not have a natural swarm, and an important thing in my success in getting large crops of honey, was in having good queens. I have never lost a colony of bees in winter.

I take three bee-papers, and could not do without any of them. They all fill their places. T. L. SHAWLER.

**As to Improved Spelling.**—Referring to the attempt for a time on the part of the American Bee Journal to make some changes in the evil spelling of our language, changes advocated by many of the best authorities in England and America, the American Bee-Keeper offers its congratulations on the return to the old method of spelling as a "happy awakening." Truth obliges the confession that it was hardly "an awakening," but rather a going to sleep again, the weight of the American Bee-Keeper and so many others being so strong against even a little improvement in our abominable spelling that it seemed useless for the few who had waked up to resist, and so they again fell asleep, awaiting the "happy awakening" sure to come in the future when a crusade for improvement will be started by a larger number.

The American Bee-Keeper is to be congratulated that there are not lacking signs that it is ready to start a crusade on its own account, as witness the following changes in

spelling in its last number: Alright, Norweigan, extracted, emergence, cradel, nonpariel, privelege, destinction, irridium, judgement, livlihood.

Success to you, good contemporary, in every effort at real improvement.

**A Stem-Winder Convention.**—The American Bee-Keeper says: "The Chicago convention is said by those in attendance to have been a 'stem-winder.'"

Yes, it was a stem-winder, full-jeweled, up-to-date in general.

**Corn Products Refining Company.**—An advertisement announces that the Corn Products Refining Company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$80,000,000. It will own the New York Glucose Company and several other companies. There must be considerable doing in glucose to need a capital of eighty millions.

**The Apiary of Eugene U. Porter** appears on the first page. When sending us the photograph, Dec. 11, 1905, he wrote:

I obtained about 200 pounds of comb honey from 7 colonies, spring count. I now have 15 colonies, and have fed 50 pounds of sugar. I have just put them into the cellar for the winter. We had a very poor honey crop here this year, as it was too cold and wet all summer.

I send a picture of myself and my little boy, and bees. I am holding a frame of a second swarm 10 days after hiving.

EUGENE U. PORTER.

**Mr. C. M. Scott**, of Indianapolis, Ind., on special request, talked before the convention of the Indiana Horticultural Association recently, on "The Advantages and Care of Bees." We learn that Mr. Scott stirred up considerable enthusiasm among both the fruit-growers and those who keep bees that were present. He didn't fail, either, to get in a "good lick" against the prevalent misbelief that there is such a thing as manufactured comb honey in existence. It certainly is good practice for all bee-keepers to do that whenever opportunity offers, for if enough of them do it, and do it often enough, it is bound to help the sale of honey.



## \* Contributed \* Special Articles

### "Warning Beforehand"—Valuable Comment

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE

ON page 840 (1905) is a very interesting article from C. W. Dayton. In this article Mr. Dayton tells us how he lost about 50 colonies of bees through "lack of attention," thinking that he could not spare the time even to "raise the covers" to these hives in looking after their welfare. And the strange part of the whole thing is, that he seems almost to blame Hasty, Doolittle and Miller for this loss. Listen to what he says:

"Now, attention is usually the cheapest article in the whole apiary management. I have a very large stock of attention, but there was not enough of it where it ought to have been. I think Hasty, Doolittle or Miller ought to have warned me beforehand. As it is, I cannot use their advice until it happens again."

But did they not warn him beforehand? Doolittle certainly did, and I am almost sure that Dr. Miller did. As to the Hasty part, I am not so sure, but I have a faint recollection that he did something on the "warning" plan long ago. Mr. Dayton, is it not possible that you paid so little "attention" (because that "is usually the cheapest article in the whole apiary management") to the warning when it



was given, that you forgot all about the matter just at the time when it would have been of great service to you—a service sufficient to have saved the life of 50 colonies of bees? To think what that forgetting or lack of attention cost you! Why, it almost staggers a little bee-keeper like me.

Fifty colonies lost in the spring through inattention, means a loss of about \$5 a colony as to worth of bees, for these colonies would have doubled; when, calling them worth only \$2.50 each in the fall, we would have had 100 colonies to multiply the \$2.50 by, or \$250 for the bees alone. Then had they produced 100 pounds of comb honey to each colony in the spring, as did each colony of mine at the out-apiary, and that 5000 pounds sold at the average price of 10 cents per pound, as did mine, this would have given \$500 in honey, or a total loss of \$750 for the year 1905, and that just from a lack of a little attention, the "cheapest article in the whole apiary management."

Oh, Mr. Dayton! Certainly Dr. Miller and myself told you more than once that the best way of feeding bees that were lacking in stores was to exchange a few full combs from the rich colonies into the weak or starving ones. And to think that you paid so little "attention" that you let 50 whole colonies starve! Oh! Oh!!

Then I have more against you—you, whom the bee-keeping fraternity look up to as an authority; one of the contributors to our bee-knowledge; one of our successful apiarists. You say in that article, "I was very busy at other kinds of work," so much so that "I thought I could spare no time so much as to raise the covers, and did not go amongst the hives more than once in 10 days." And this you did when Doolittle had told you over and over again, "that you should leave no stone unturned that would give you a single pound more of honey." Ah, you know the good Dr. Miller and myself have often "warned you beforehand" in these matters. Why did you not heed it, and let those "other kinds of work" give place to the bees, looking after the bees first, and then doing other work, if you could find the time afterward? Have we not told you that this was the only way you could become a successful bee-keeper? And now to have you say that we "ought to have warned you beforehand." It almost breaks our hearts.

But I think I hear you saying, "I did not know where to find these beforehand warnings that you and Dr. Miller have given." Yes, but did I not warn you beforehand on this very point, and tell you when writing of my reference book, how you might be able to find these and other matters at just the time you were most in need of them? And now I come to the main thing which I wished to speak about, the "before" part being only as a preliminary to show the value of what is to come after, Mr. Dayton's "ought to have warned me beforehand" being what called up the matter.

How are we to find these beforehand warnings, and all subjects treated out of season just when we want them "in season?" If I am a judge, fully three-fourths of the matter in our bee-papers comes to us at a time when we cannot put it in practice. Not that the bee-papers are to blame for this, for it is but natural that any writer tells about, and is the most interested in, any scheme or work just after he has passed through it; and after he has passed through it and has had time to get the thing published, it is too late for the same to be of use to others till nearly a year has passed away, and by this time nearly all will have forgotten the matter, unless we have some means of calling it to our minds just when it will be applicable again. Or, as Mr. Dayton so aptly puts it, "I can not use their advice until it happens again."

My way of calling to mind these things just when I wish to use them is to mark the item I think will help me, by drawing a pencil mark around that part which I think will help me, and immediately picking up a little book I always have at hand when reading the bee-papers (my reference book), having 24 leaves in it, the leaves being dated Jan. 1, Jan. 15, Feb. 1, and so on to the end of the year, when I jot down, under the appropriate date, the matter I have just read about.

For instance, it is this item in Mr. Dayton's article about out-door feeding which has called out these thoughts; the matter is applicable to next or any May, in this locality, but is printed under date of Dec. 7, 1905. I turn the leaves to the leaf dated May 1, and there write, "About spring feeding, A.B.J.-p. 840-05."

Now, when May arrives, I take down the book and look over all that is jotted down under the date of May 1, and I know at a glance just what I wish to look up as applicable or peculiar to the season we are having then; or, perchance, something which I wish to experiment on at that time, like this plan of out-door feeding would be.

When May 15 arrives I take down the book again and find out what is right for the last half of May, and so on to the end of the year, or May 1 of the next year. Things which I have jotted down to experiment with are underscored, if they have proven valuable; or crossed off if of no value. In this way I get the cream of all the bee-papers as the years go by, having all the cream of volumes upon volumes in this little book, and that called to my "attention" just when I want it for use.

And while this attention may be the "cheapest article in the whole apiary management," in one sense of the word, yet in another sense it is the most valuable possession I have along the "bee-line."

If Mr. Dayton had been thus "beforehanded" last spring, it might have been \$750 value to him. See?

Borodino, N. Y.

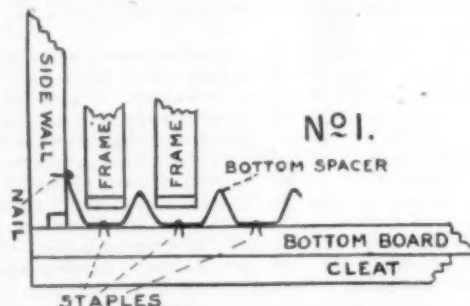


## Something More About Frame-Spacers

BY K. H. WAGNER

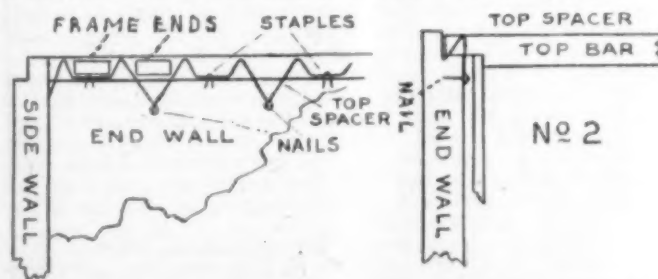
I WOULD like to say a few words about spacers, since C. W. Dayton gave us some sketches of his spacers in last year's volume of the American Bee Journal.

From Oct. 2, 1894 to June 13, 1895, I made a number of hives (some for myself, but sold more than I used), and in 6 of my own and all that I sold I put a spacer of my own in-



vention, but before 2 years had passed I discarded all in my yard, believing that they (being of metal) were very objectionable to the bees. By repeated watching it appeared to me that the bees would run up to the cold metal, rush back or to the side of it, trying to get past it where they would not have to cross it with their feet, but after I coated some heavy with wax they did not appear to notice them very much, and where some were coated near the edge or side of the hive, and others in the center, they showed their preference by traveling over the wire where it was coated, most particularly in the early morning. This was on the bottom spacer, while on the top spacer I never could detect any difference in the action of the bees. One reason for that was, the bees were more or less disturbed by watching them, as my hives had wooden walls and top so they had to be opened to see them. Another, and I believe the main reason, was that the wire was warmer in the top of the hive.

I will try to explain where my spacers differ from those of Mr. Dayton. The bottom spacer, No. 1, was staggered at its base (what I mean by that is, the 1st, 3d and 4th loops to receive the frame were drawn toward the entrance, while



the 2d, 4th, and 6th, etc., were drawn towards the rear of the hive, and a small staple was driven into the bottom-board at each bearing.)

Another difference was this: The loops were nearly V-shaped, so that they were the width of the bottom-bar at the right height, while the frame would enter easily, yet come to its place by the elastic and springy wire. These spacers

were stapled on the bottom before the hive was nailed up. My top spacers were also wire, and made as No. 2, and all the preparation I ever made in the rebate at the end was a light saw-kerf, and in all hives a heavy scratch with a pair of dividers, to receive alternate loops of the spacer. The reason for running alternate loops down on the end-wall of the hive was to get more spring to the wire. It is true that the wire could be bent exact enough to suit a set of frames made at one time, or at one place, but I find some difference in two men's  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch, and if a little cold propolis happens to be on the projection of an old frame that you wish to enter, it may only throw that frame out of center a little, but it will enter without delay. Parkersburg, W. Va.



## Hives, Frames, and Excluders

BY W. G. ASKEW

THE regular 10-frame hive is  $14\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, inside measure, by 20 inches long. Now when you put in 10 frames  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide this takes  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches of space at once, leaving only 3 inches of space without an excluder. Now put on the excluder and how much space is left for the bees to go up into the super? The frame, being  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, is too wide, the hive too narrow, and yet the hive is too wide for an excluder, which is only 14 inches wide. One-fourth of an inch difference in the hive and excluder gives the queens a chance to go up, which they will often do. Then the excluder does harm.

Now for extracted honey one must use the excluder, but it should fit the hive within  $\frac{1}{8}$  and not  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch; as it is now made I have to bush mine on two sides. I have about 500 of the  $14\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hives, all of which I expect to use as supers, and make hives  $14\frac{1}{8}$  inches for brood-chambers, which are all right for  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch spacing, whether the frames be 1 inch,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ , or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide. With  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch frame,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch full can be left between frames; with 1 inch, a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space; and with  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch frame,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch can be left between frames. Now which of these three widths of frames is best to use as brood-frames when the excluder is used? And no up-to-date bee-keeper can think of doing away with excluders, but one does not wish to exclude the worker-bees from the super, but queens, so as to rear as few drones as possible, and in the right place, and to take off the honey rapidly when the time comes, avoiding patches of brood in extracting frames and misplacing of queens.

When no excluders are used no doubt enough extra drones are reared in one season to consume enough honey to pay for excluders, but the excluder as now made does not fit the hive as it should. The hive should be  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch narrower, or preferably the excluder  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wider.

How about a hive 15 inches wide, frames 1 inch wide, brood-frames spaced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the excluder exactly  $14\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide? A spacing of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches is not quite wide enough for bees to cluster in sufficient numbers in winter for the best results, nor to allow for sufficient storage room. Nothing is lost in allowing them more than enough stores for winter.

Riviere, La.



## Another Defense of the Sparrow

BY WM. STOLLEY, SR.

I often read stuff in bee-papers that seems to require refutation, but what is the use? Like Prof. Wiley's pleantry about the manufacture of comb honey, it always is sure to bob up again. So, on page 806 is found an attack on the much unjustly abused sparrow, and this bird is charged not only with doing *all* the damage done to grapes, but also with a number of other crimes, such as destroying peachbloom, peas, lettuce, etc. Several times I have written in defense of the sparrows, years ago, and I do not think it will avail much to do it again, for, like the Wiley lie, it will bob up again.

But then, truth cannot be repeated too often.

Now, it is not my desire to deny that the sparrow is guilty of doing "his share" in damaging ripening fruit, and appropriating some grain to his own use, but close observation will prove that the sparrow is by no means the worst of the depredators. I am also a grape and fruit grower in a small way, and a great lover of all birds, and I have been so for a great many years, but my verdict of the sparrow differs, as compared with other birds, which cut a great figure in injuring and destroying fruit, and

which, respecting the destruction of injurious insect life, do not begin to compare favorably with the beneficial work of the sparrow.

My long years of observation proved to me that away ahead of the sparrows, all the thrushes, but in particular the brown thrush and the catbird, are the greatest destroyers of all kinds of fruit. The blue-jay and the oriole come next. But the thrushes are more destructive than all the other birds, because they nearly always give the grapes, and other fruit also, but one or two whacks with their beaks, and if the taste does not suit their palate they go on, without eating the fruit they have injured, until they find a sweet, nice morsel, thus destroying large quantities in a short time.

Moreover, all thrushes are sneak-thieves, and always keep well under cover when they are out on their raids in the vineyard or fruit-orchard, long before the sun rises, and they keep at it most of the day. Now, the sparrow is no sneak-thief. He goes after his meal open and above board. With his stubbed and short little wings he flies in flocks in the open, so that everybody can see where he is going, and what he is after; and he always makes noise enough so as to be located without much hunting for him.

Another peculiarity of the sparrow is that he eats clean what he injures, and he rather partakes of already injured fruit in preference to fruit not touched yet. The sparrow is not guilty of picking fruit here and there, and everywhere, like thrushes and catbirds, thus wantonly destroying large quantities of fruit.

The sparrow is more fond of cherries than of grapes, and will have "his share" of fruit at the proper season. I suppose because he thinks himself fully entitled to it, and I think that he is.

*Of all the birds we have, the sparrow destroys more insects, worms and caterpillars than do any other kind of birds.*

During breeding time, which begins with the sparrow quite early in the spring (when almost all other birds are still in warmer climes) and holds out till late into summer, the sparrow feeds nearly exclusively on insects and worms—the young birds live exclusively on that diet—and since no other bird is as prolific a breeder as is the sparrow (3 to 5 broods, each of 4 to 6 young birds), it is self-evident that the destruction of insect life by a single pair of sparrows must be simply immense during a breeding season.

The sparrow is much better than is its reputation. Of all our birds he shows the most religious inclination, for he does his level best to live up to the command of his Maker, in being fruitful and replenishing the world all over with his kind. No other species of birds in this country can cope with the sparrow in this respect; and I think President Roosevelt will find no fault with the sparrow. After his ardent work (on this line) is done, and after he has destroyed so much of injurious insect life, why, of course he needs recuperation to fit himself for the next summer's campaign! A change of diet is very naturally the next thing in order with him. And so he goes, open and above board (but not as a miserable sneak-thief) to the fruit-patch, and partakes of what he has helped to protect against the insect pest.

Why, who can justly blame the sparrow for taking simply his own? He earned it, and earned it honestly.

Now, the foregoing is not nearly all that can be said in favor of the sparrow, but I will say one or two things more, and be done:

When the actual and mainly responsible miscreants—the thrushes and other birds named—have had their fill, and settled their misdeeds on the comparatively innocent sparrow, they make up their minds (with the approach of cool weather) to go South. These weaklings cannot stand the rigor of our Northern winter. After they have stolen our fruit, they turn their back upon us, and soon our woodlands are deserted. The sparrow, on the contrary, is of a different make-up. He does not desert country and home. He faces the winter storm like a brave little man, is always cheerful, and is the only bird of our own which enlivens our winter landscape with his merry twitter, caroling in shrubs and trees, and around the house and barn, as well as in the streets of the city.

In winter, when food is scarce and hard for him to get, he knows how to economize, and the fresh droppings of a horse go a great way with a whole lot of them.

Now, why is it that the sparrow is abused and defamed so unjustly, even by some professors of our State universities, whose reports *sometimes* are not worth the paper they are written on, when it comes to judging the



poor little sparrow? Is it that the sparrow is a foreigner? This seems to account for much of the abuse the sparrow is getting. But are all those who attack him not foreigners themselves? We all are of foreign extraction, and discrimination on this account is simply silly.

Our native birds, on account of their brilliant, showy and beautiful plumage, are adorning frequently the head-wear of silly women, whose vanity prompts them to disgrace themselves by covering their empty heads with the feathers of the charming songsters of our woodlands. Shame on them! The sparrow is exempt from this vandalism, because he wears an unassuming, humble wardrobe.

Let us all try to be just and inform ourselves before we make charges which cannot be substantiated.

Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 30, 1905.



## Report of the Ontario Convention

The annual convention of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association was held partly in Albert Hall and partly at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, Nov. 15, 16 and 17, 1905. Pres. H. G. Sibbald occupied the chair at all sessions. The minutes of last convention were read by Sec. Couse, and approved. Mr. Sibbald then delivered

### THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

I am pleased to have the honor of welcoming you to the 26th birthday of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. Being at present a citizen of Toronto, I also bid you welcome to the city. Enjoy yourselves in convention as much as possible, but be careful in the city to keep out of the way of street-cars, and don't blow out the gas!

I read in a country paper the other day that people are always careful to give country visitors the above instructions; but that a Hamilton man, while out at a Country Fair, was actually run over by a load of hay!

We meet in convention annually to talk about all pertaining to the little Bees, and the Honey they gather, and I venture to say that no one outside of our fraternity can understand the pleasure it is to exchange ideas, and, copy-



H. G. SIBBALD.

ing from our pets, give "pointers" to others. While we may be somewhat dogmatic, and think our own system—the hive we use, the bees we have, and the honey they gather—better than those possessed by others, still we learn much from these meetings, and, as a rule, you will find the members of our Association expert bee-keepers and better informed on all pertaining to apiculture than those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of joining with us and attending our meetings.

Since our last convention a very fair honey crop has been realized, especially in the western half of our Province. Prices have been fair, and the demand good, so we meet under most favorable circumstances, and, like bees in a good honey-flow, are good-natured.

Our honey show, which was inaugurated last year, has now become an annual event, and the exhibition in the hall at present will do credit to our production, and should do much to bring honey more prominently before the people of this city and the Province, besides stimulating a worthy rivalry between bee-keepers to produce something better than has been produced.

The holding of this convention in Toronto will tend to centralize our meetings, and it might be wise for us to consider means whereby a number of first-class, successful bee-keepers might be sent, or be available to attend the local affiliated societies, thereby keeping these societies in closer touch with the parent society, and at the same time adding interest to their meetings.

Apiculture is advancing. Bee-keepers are adopting short-cut methods, which make it possible for a man to attend 200 or 300 colonies, where a few years ago 100 would have been sufficient, producing from them from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of honey, where 10,000 would have been considered big work. And while we are considering ways and means of cutting corners, we must not forget that a larger output will require a bigger market, else prices will go down. Our Association has here a field for work—to advertise and educate the public to eat more honey. If people only understood how deliciously wholesome, how cheap and economical honey really is, they would use it far more largely as an every-day food. How many people realize that 5 pounds of honey can be obtained for the same money that 2 pounds of butter costs; that many children would prefer it to butter spread on bread. Thirty cents will buy a quart of honey, and it will go farther than 2 or 3 quarts of fruit. We should all endeavor to create a better home market for honey. It can be done.

Your program committee have done their best to provide a program including subjects of live interest and importance to bee-keepers at present, and it is the wish of your officers of 1905 that the most profitable convention that has been called will be the present one.

H. G. SIBBALD.

Prof. F. C. Harrison, formerly of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, but now of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, addressed the convention on

### MEANS OF DIFFUSING APICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

Prof. Harrison frankly told the members he considered the Association was not doing all it might do in this line. First, we have publications, which are mainly the "Canadian Bee Journal" and the "Annual Report." He thought the Canadian Bee Journal might profitably increase its size and give more of what is going on abroad. Of course, extracts from American journals should be first. But there are many good things in the European journals which might profitably be translated and published. There should also be many good points for beginners, as there are always beginners who need advice.

Another point which Prof. Harrison emphasized was the holding of educational meetings. There should be "more than one annual meeting." The bee-keepers should work through the Agricultural Department to bring bee-keeping before the fruit-growers and the seed-growers. Both are benefited by bees, and should be led to see that benefit more fully. In the Fruit Growers' Association they have spring and summer orchard meetings. Bee-keepers should make it a point to send delegates to these meetings, who might strive to disabuse the farmers' minds of the idea that bees are an injury to fruit and other crops. This might be the line of the first year's instructions. The second year some other definite line of instruction could be taken up. During the winter, representatives might be sent with the Farmers' Institute workers. The third year speakers could be sent from the Provincial association to address the local societies. By strengthening the local associations you would strengthen the main one. In any case, send out the very best men possible, and the college at Guelph will render all assistance possible to these men along technical lines.

Pres. Sibbald commended Prof. Harrison's ideas, but thought we did not need to cultivate beginners so much as

to educate the bee-keepers we have, and promote the improvement of the honey produced.

R. F. Holtermann would emphasize the desirability of promoting the knowledge of foreign ideas. He had gotten some of his best ideas from German literature.

In regard to the value of bees to seed, it would be wise to issue bulletins showing the value of bees, and also ask those who can to bring forward proofs to the contrary. In looking over the alsike clover report he had noticed a great variation in the yield this year, and in many cases where large yields were reported he knew bees to be kept in large numbers.

What we are suffering from is that bee-keeping is not treated as a business. We should show people that it is a business, then they will be more careful about rushing into it without first counting the cost.

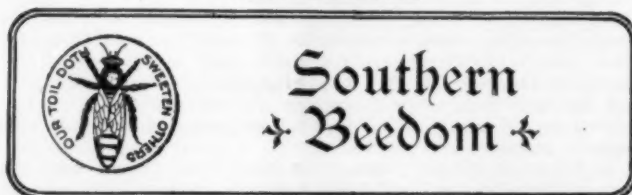
J. D. Evans thought we should be very careful about urging an over-supply of honey, as there is very little foreign market for it.

W. A. Chrysler—Education should start with the young. Every avocation should be presented in the public and high schools so that the child could choose what he likes best and go on with it. Nine out of ten make a failure of bee-keeping.

Arthur Laing—We should do nothing to increase the production of honey. Many of us make our living out of bee-keeping, and it is small enough. What we need is to develop markets rather than bee-keepers.

Mr. Holtermann—Fruit-growers, etc., send their specialists over to work up the foreign market. Bee-keepers do not send representatives, therefore they do not get the market.

(Continued next week.)



Conducted by LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunfels, Tex.

### Who Shall Keep Bees?

It is not so very long since it was said that anybody can keep bees. That was true, but it is not now. Times and conditions have changed. The unfitted bee-keepers will have to yield and give way to the more fit, just as small manufacturing concerns, illy located and without the power, machinery, and the brains to run them, have to give way to the larger and stronger ones. The bee-keeper who gets out of the old ruts traveled by his grandfathers, and adjusts himself to present conditions, is wise. He must keep pace with the times, and to do this he must think, study, and read. He must adopt new methods and apply them. To such a bee-keeper success may be assured.

### Wintering Bees in the South

It may be supposed by some perhaps that such a thing as wintering bees in the South does not exist. Yet we winter our bees. Cellars, of course, are entirely unnecessary, and when we read about the trouble of cellar-wintering we should appreciate our good fortune of not needing them.

Chaff-hives protect bees nicely where they are in an exposed location where the bleak, cold winds strike them full-blast. But these are expensive, and have no advantages as a summer hive; at least none were found while using several for experiment for 3 years. The brood-nest is kept at a more uniform temperature for early brood-rearing in spring, but the extra cost of the hives and the number of disadvantages far overbalance the few advantages, and hence do not warrant their use. Mr. Stachelhausen gave them a thorough trial, but discarded them as worse than useless.

Instead of using chaff-hives where bees are very much exposed, I would recommend the use of only temporary protection. Old boards, straw, corn-stalks, sorghum, and the like, or old quilts and sacks, placed against the hives to protect them on the north side. This, of course, is to be applied in small apiaries. On a larger scale I would use cheap roofing-paper, simply tacking it on with a few large

tacks that can be removed easily so the paper may be used again. The paper should also extend around the hive sides, leaving only the front of the hive free; supposing, of course, that this has a southern exposure.

In locating an apiary I have always paid much attention to the matter of winter protection, so locating the yard that it is well protected on the north side by a hill or woodland, or both, and having an open southern exposure. A hedge, or even a high board fence, will answer very well. An apiary in a cozy nook of this kind is well protected.

In warmer localities of the South, of course, it is hardly considered necessary that any attention be paid to winter protection of this kind, yet there are years, sometimes, when cold spells late in spring mean much damage to young brood. But I remember one season when colonies were already preparing to swarm, a "cold snap" depleted them so by chilling the brood that they were in no condition for storing the crop of honey only a little later. Had the bees been protected in this case, it would have meant hundreds of dollars in the bee-keepers' pockets.

One of the main and most important factors in wintering bees, however, is that the colonies are supplied with sufficient stores. Unless they are thus supplied all the other protection will mean naught. As this serves as so much fuel, a colony with a good supply of honey will survive while others starve.

This preparation, therefore, should begin in the fall, when the brood-nest should be arranged to the best possible shape for the welfare of the colony. Not only should this preparation suffice for the wintering, but the coming spring should be provided for. This consists of the proper arrangement of the combs and stores—honey and pollen—to provide ample room, and of the right kind, for the use of the queen when the season opens. To this end, straight, all-worker combs, not clogged with pollen, should occupy the middle of the hive. If there is nothing to hinder the queen—which, of course, should be a good one—a rousing colony will soon be the result.

If the colonies are deficient in stores it will be well to keep a close watch over them, and if feeding is necessary then feed. Combs of sealed honey are my first preference, as they can be placed right in the brood-nest for the bees to cluster on. The next best, in my opinion, is the Doolittle division-board feeder for feeding syrup, sugar, honey, and water, as given in the text-books. Other methods can also be used, whichever is most practical.

With our warm weather during many days it is possible to examine the bees at almost any time during winter, but care should be taken not to disturb them unnecessarily. If, however, the proper attention was not given them last fall, they can still be attended to, by either feeding if short of stores, or arranging the brood-nest properly as soon as warm weather permits. It will be better still to do this instead of not paying any further attention to the matter at all and allowing the bees to suffer in consequence. For this reason, and for the purpose of answering a recent inquiry, this discussion is given at this time.



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

### A Texas Sister's Experience With Bees

I received a queen Oct. 9. She had lost one fore leg, but appeared to be in perfect condition, and her attendants were all right, so I at once made ready to introduce her at 10 a.m. I pressed the brood-frames apart and slipped the cage in and closed the hive. In 36 hours I gently examined, and she was not released, and at exactly 48 hours, when she was due to be released, there came a swarm with full determination to go in. Being on watch, I at once closed the hive with a wet rag, which I find very handy to close a hive, as the bees won't push against it. They clustered on the front of the hive, and I very quickly found where they belonged. The ants had driven them out of their home. I quickly gave them their own house and a new stand, and then looked to see if my new queen had been released, but not yet. The next morning I took the cage



out, as she was released and appeared in be in perfect condition.

Just 10 days later I examined to see what she was doing. She had just begun to lay. I waited 10 days and looked again, and found larvæ, sealed brood, and eggs. I counted as many as 6 eggs in a single cell. So I just gave her a larger brood-nest, then closed the hive and went into the house; but just one hour later I thought I would step out and see what was going on, and, to my surprise, a ball of bees was lying just in front of the hive. I could not wait to get hat or veil, but just ran to them and picked them up with my bare hand and hastened to drop it and to pick it up again. I said to myself, "You will kill the queen!" Yet with my bare hand and a little stick I soon released the queen, took her in my hand, quickly ran in a room and turned her loose on the window, and, lo, she had all her legs and was a shade darker. At once I saw she was "a stray." Then I put her into a cage and went out to see if I had a missing queen, but no, mine were all right. I had one colony that was queenless, so I just introduced her there, and went to see if my new queen was all right, and found she was.

I waited 10 days longer, and gently lifted the hive-cover and raised the frames. There was but little brood and larvæ, and there were not many eggs, but as many as 6 to a cell, plenty of room, and plenty of bees and honey. What is the cause? She is in an 8-frame standard hive. Will she be all right by spring? She is a perfect beauty, and I shall report again when spring comes.

I must also give my report for 1905, and some experience. I had 47 colonies, spring count, and at present 79. All went into winter quarters in good condition, with the exception of 12 that I had to feed some.

I think they did very well, as they did not get to store any surplus till September, at which time I generally have my honey crop gathered. Some colonies stored as high as 100 pounds each, while others much less, and some did nothing. I did not keep any account of my honey this year, as I was surprised to get any. Some of my colonies filled 4 large supers, some only 1, and some only a half super, while some got nothing. I just make a lump guess at about 500 or 600 pounds. I generally keep up with the best colonies, and the very best gave me 100 pounds. I have one colony that gave 300 pounds last year, and gathered it between the last of July and the last of September, and it was certainly nice. I sold all my honey last year for 10 cents a pound, while the past season I sold it for 12½ cents a pound, and some at 15 cents.

I attended the Ellis County Fair, and exhibited my honey. I got all the honey premiums. I have a good demand here at home for honey. I haven't used sections yet. I work for comb honey, and pack it all myself. I made all my hives and frames myself until this year. My husband is a poor helpmate with handling supers or boxes; I can't see why, but it must look to him as if they were wrong side up. He will turn them over in spite of me, and of course you know what the result is—a lot of spilt honey.

I haven't any record of my apiary yet, though I shall get it soon, as I have several clipped queens, and they might get lost. Give me your best record idea.

Does a fertile queen ever leave the hive, and all the bees go with her, and then return again to her brood? I saw her, and know she was there. She and all her bees went out and circled all over my apiary, then returned to their hive. I went and looked in while they were out, and there was brood, larvæ, eggs, and honey in plenty, and the last week in June she quit laying and did not lay any more until the first week in September. I just thought it was a lost queen, and I began giving them some brood, so they might rear another queen. But they would not, and once a week I would give them another frame, and so on until I began to get tired. I took all the frames out looking for her many times, but could not see her, so they would not even try to rear a queen. Being tired I left them without brood about 12 days, and they worked so hard storing lots of honey that I decided I would try once more, and after they failed I thought I would just let them fill their hive with honey. I was vexed at them, and thought I would just quit putting in larvæ and eggs for about 10 days, and when I looked there was nothing but bees, and honey in plenty. I often looked for the queen, but could not tell her from any other bee. I know they did not rear any queen, as I kept a close watch, and after all the brood hatched I went there to put in another frame, and, lo, there were about 4 frames well supplied with nice eggs. I just closed it up, and to-day it is as nice a colony as I have, strong and heavy. What was the trouble? I thought perhaps they gathered

honey too fast for her, or did they get a stray queen? I know they did not rear one, for I looked every week to see.

I bought some bees from a neighbor, and such a mess I never saw before. When I would raise some of the covers they would smell something like a dead cow, one that had been dead for about five days in real warm weather. Now this gave me great trouble, as I had no experience with any such thing, and it also gave me lots of experience. It would break out at any and all times of the year. Just as soon as I was sure it was foul brood I never would raise the cover from them so as to let any other bees enter the hive. I would close the entrance at once, and make ready for transferring them. The first thing, I got the hive ready with about 3 combs, 2 of honey and 1 of brood, all clean and healthy. Then I would take the foul-broody colony 30 feet away, still keeping the hive closed tight. I put ashes on the old stand about 3 inches deep, covering the ground all in front, under, and around. Then I put the new hive there, closed the entrance about half, and then I was ready to transfer. With the smoker full of fuel, I fired it, and just opened the entrance enough to insert the nozzle of the smoker, then I begin pumping smoke, and just as soon as they were well smoked I slipped the cover to one side enough to give them about 1 inch to come out. I caught her and carefully clipped her wing, put her in the new hive by raising the cover and letting her run in on the combs, closed the lid tight, then just kept smoking as long as any bees would come out, and they would nearly all go to the queen, and what few clustered on the outside of the hive I just raked on a board, and then dumped them right in front of the new hive. I hastened back to close the old hive, chink the entrance with a wet rag, and see that the cover is put down tight.

The first day when all the bees are compelled to stay in their hive, I attend to the burning of the contents of the old hive. I cut close and burn all combs. I do not even drop the smallest particle of comb honey or anything therein, and boil the hive, frames, and bottom and top. I boil them about 20 minutes.

Now that is my way, and I think it is good, as experience is a good teacher.

Now the transfer is quite easy, but the cleaning up is a job. I certainly do hope that the bee-law in Texas will have the inspectors inspect every apiary, even if they have only a small number of colonies. I have suffered for the want of protection. I have learned a great deal about foul brood, but it took me 3 years to get rid of the dreadful disease. My apiary is all healthy and nice now.

Hurrah for the American Bee Journal! It and I are the same age.

MRS. CARRIE BRANCH.

Garrett, Tex., Dec. 10, 1905.

Next time you have a queen balled, don't try to pull the ball apart with a stick. It may make the bees sting the queen to death. Throw the ball into a dish of cold water, and the bees will loosen their hold to save themselves as best they can, and you can then rescue the queen from an unwilling bath. Another way is to blow smoke upon the ball. If you hold the nozzle of the smoker close to the bees, and blow hot smoke upon them, they will be sure to sting the queen. Hold the smoker so far off that blowing at the ball has no effect; then gradually move the nozzle nearer and nearer until the outside bees begin to leave the ball; then without moving the smoker nearer keep on blowing till all the bees have left the queen.

The probability is that the laying of more than one egg in a cell is due to some temporary derangement as a result of travel and introduction, and that the queen will be laying all right in the spring.

Thanks for your report. You are to be congratulated on doing so well when the bees did not store till so late.

Replying to your question as to the best idea of keeping records, we like a blank book of the inexpensive sort, putting down the numbers in order, and allowing about 3 colonies on each page.

Yes, a queen may leave the hive with her bees and return, but it is not a frequent occurrence.

It is hard to say just how it was that there was a time during the honey-flow when no eggs were laid, but it is entirely possible that the bees were queenless and that a stray queen entered later.

Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook; 44 pages; price, postpaid, 30 cents. This is by the same author as "The Bee-Keepers' Guide," and is most valuable to all who are interested in the product of our sugar-maples. No one who makes maple sugar or syrup should be without it. Order from the office of the American Bee Journal.



## Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By E. E. Hasty, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

### WIRING FRAMES—FOLDING SECTIONS.

I do not wish to suggest any doubt that Adrian Getaz wires a frame in less than a minute; but it looks as if it would be very easy for some other person to spend 5 minutes doing it. About 16 little operations to be performed, if I figure right; and they would have to average less than 4 seconds each to "make the rifles."

Pleasantly surprised to see a method of dampening sections so much like mine. I dampen 6 by 6, in a suitable tray, about 100 in a batch, and keep them snugly piled until they are folded, to prevent drying. But my dander rises a little to hear him say that the Parker machine is not very satisfactory. Might not be if you never learned how to wriggle it, and tried to use it in too awfully cold weather; or if you tried to stick wax to a damp surface. All the same, Mr. Getaz has given us a grand article on pages 841-844.

### INDIVIDUAL BEES LEAVING HIVES IN WINTER.

Bees will come out and die sometimes when the temperature is quite low. Nothing remarkable about that. But if they do so in December we say, I fear the late honey was pretty poor, and bees are going to die off badly. On the other hand, if they refrain from dying on the snow clear through January and beyond, we cheer up and hope to get through with few losses, and not very many colonies reduced to weaklings. But what does it signify when, at quite low temperatures, they come out, now one and then one, and go looking around to see what they can find—evidently with no intention of dying? I see the like this December in my yard, and Miss Wilson's remarks on page 844 show that the same thing appears at Marengo. 'Spects we'll have to say, "I don't know," and wait and see what it signifies.

### MIXING LARGE INCREASE.

I think Mr. Atchley, of the Texans, was all right in holding out a little for the excellence of his way of making large increase—wagon loads of 2-frame nuclei taken immediately out of reach of all other bees. The bothersome thing about it is that spots where open-air feeding can be kept up week after week, and no outside bees strike in, are pretty scarce over most of our territory. He that has such a spot in reach, let him use it and rejoice. Page 846.

### MAKING TWO KINDS OF HONEY.

Sad that alfalfa honey should so constantly impress the laity as being just sugar and water! Undoubtedly right to satisfy the taste of customers by mixing two kinds of honey (as alfalfa and heartsease), but it is imaginable that in some cases suspicions might arise from it. And if one sets the example of shrewd mixing will not somebody else follow, and not stop just where he should? Near by stands a close imitation to Satan, with a nice recipe that says, "Improve your dark and strong fall honeys by putting in just a little crystal glucose." It's nice to slide down the slope; but it isn't nice to slide over the precipice. Sometimes fear of the latter prevents our enjoying the former. Page 847.

### COWS AND OTHER FARM STOCK IN THE APIARY.

It would seem from what Mr. France tells us that the canny cow, that so easily learned the true inwardness of barbed wire years ago, quite as easily learns the signification of barbed bees. Not so very wonderful. The wonderful part is that she learns to come softly and graze around the hives after nightfall. It appears that an apiary gets along nicely unprotected in an open pasture when once all the stock get to understand matters. But I should fear that there would be an unendurable lot of knocking over and damage done before the educational process was complete. Page 847.

### FOOD OF LARVAL BEES.

That a scant percentage of nitrogen in their food when larva, should alone, or even in the main, cause bees to die

off at wholesale, I am scarcely able to believe. Might help along in that direction if joined with some other powerful cause. And the logic of Mr. Beuhne, on page 857, I am not sure that that will stand fire. Imagine a kind of young creatures that could eat hickory-nut meats only. Ten percent additional shell to the nuts would not be likely to affect them much. They are not fed the shells, but the meats. So here. The other 73 percent of pollen (taking the best) is largely shells—shells that can be seen with the microscope in the excrement of nurse-bees. Increased shell likely to decrease the number of larvæ a hundred nurses could feed. Would hardly bring down the quality of the food much, one would say. Still it is possible that it might. Poorer food makes poorer milk; but corn-fodder with 10 percent too heavy main stalks would not, if the quality of the eatable part was the same. The chemical fact is worth keeping, anyway. In best pollen 27 percent protein; in poorest pollen only 17.



## Canadian Beedom

Conducted by MORLEY PETTIT, Villa Nova, Ont.

### The National Convention at Chicago

Another National convention has come and gone, and so the years glide by. I have watched these conventions in the press, year by year, but this is the first one it has been my good fortune to attend. The Grand Army of the Republic has always been so inconsiderate as to meet in my busy season, and the convention not being able to exist without low railway rates, has done likewise. This year the Texans were so kind as to raise a "Yellow Peril" cry so opportunely as to postpone and transpose the convention to the time of the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago in December, after we Northerners have our bees housed for winter. So the ill wind blew some of us good.

Considering the change of place, and two changes of date, the attendance was good, and the Southern brethren who were afraid to come to our Northern winter, did not appreciate the fact that Chicago stood ready to supply amongst its many other striking features, a special brand of mild December weather, served up for their benefit. It was to me one of the disappointing features of the program, to see Mr. Hutchinson's genial face on the platform so often in his official capacity as secretary, to read the papers of absent members from Texas, Colorado, and even Michigan. I would even suggest that, in view of a crowded program, papers not read by their authors be simply retained by the secretary for the printed report. To meet personally, to grasp the hand of, and exchange pleasantries and ideas with, the men and women who are struggling with the same problems which are vexing our souls—for this we travel hundreds of miles to conventions.

Being one of them, the writer will be permitted to say the Canadian contingent was more marked by quality than quantity. There were R. F. Holtermann, F. J. Miller, Jno. Fixter, Wm. McEvoy, and the editor of this department. I could name a score of others who had no plausible excuse for not being there.

### Honey-Bees and Alsike—Bumble-Bees and Clover

It was my good pleasure to meet on the street the other day my good friend, Frank Kelly, who, as a seed-grower, is a particular friend of bees. It was he who, a few years ago, insisted on my bringing bees 14 miles to his farm to fertilize his alsike. Frank is an original fellow who does not do things by halves. He pretty nearly knows a good horse when he sees it, and with the aid of his imported collie, "Boy," carries off most of the local prizes with his sheep.

With reference to bees and clover, he has very decided views. The year I had bees there his yield of seed was excellent; the next year he had none for seed. Last season he had about 15 colonies of his own bees and a fair yield of seed, but considered there were not enough bees to do the blossoms justice.

To fertilize his red clover, Mr. Kelly has a standing



offer to the boys of the neighborhood, of 25 cents each, for all the bumble-bees' nests they will bring him. These he places in the fences around his red clover fields. Last season a neighbor who considered his chances for a crop of red clover seed fully equal to Mr. Kelly's, and laughed at the bumble-bee idea, had an average yield of only about half what Mr. Kelly obtained.

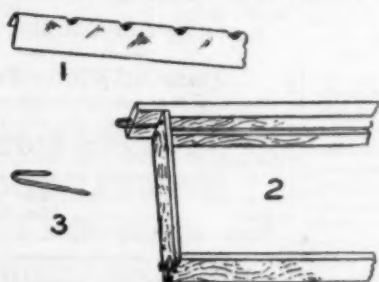
As a rising bee-keeper, Mr. Kelly votes 8-frame hives "no good." He wants something larger. He believes in doing things. By the way, he has "something up his sleeve," which, if it works out as it promises, will be a boon to both farmers and bee-keepers. In two or three years he will have something definite to report.

### Spacing Frames and Frame-Spacing Devices

After my experience with both loose-hanging and self-spacing frames it is hard to understand how any one can prefer the former, and only the old Indian's saying reconciles me. He said if all men thought alike they would all want his squaw. Many kinds of spacers I would not like. The kind I have is very satisfactory, but can be improved. A staple near each end of the top-bar on opposite sides, projecting just the right distance, exactly spaces the frames. The great objection is the metal staple to catch an uncapping-knife, and the difficulty of lifting a comb where the others can not be crowded away from it.

Mr. Alpaugh—one of our Canadian inventors—has apparently overcome these difficulties with a spacer, which has nearly all the advantages of loose-hanging frames without their disadvantages. I quote from the Canadian Bee Journal:

"The following engravings illustrate an arrangement for spacing frames in hives and supers that practically does away with the necessity of side staple, etc., the invention of Mr. Jacob Alpaugh. The tin frame-rest is notched as in No. 1, a bent wire (No. 3) is driven into the top-bar as in No. 2, extending out far enough to give an end-space. The



wire underneath the extension of the frame drops into the notch in the frame-rest. The notch is shallow, and does not bind nor hold the wire, so the frame can be easily released by a little side-pressure and pushed over to the next notch.

"This is but one of the many valuable inventions that Mr. Alpaugh has given to the bee-keeping fraternity. We are indebted to him for the Alpaugh swarmer; the Alpaugh solar wax-extractor, with double glass; a 4-piece section-press; a brood-foundation fastener; and a 4-piece section-fastener that has not been excelled for rapid and perfect attachment, and all free of patents or encumbrances of any kind."

Please Send Us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this Journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

**Honey as a Health-Food.**—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey, the more honey they will buy.

Prices, prepaid—Sample copy for a two-cent stamp; 50

copies for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; or 1,000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of front page on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



## Doctor Miller's Question Box

Send questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

### Candy for Winter-Feeding

As some have been discussing the feeding of bees on candy through the winter, I thought it would do no harm to send a sample to get your idea as to its fitness for bees to winter on that are very short of stores. I make it in cakes and lay it over the frames, but in order to do this I have to raise the cover about an inch, and block it up so the bees may get around it. Would this be too much ventilation for the bees?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—The candy will probably work all right, only you must make sure the bees reach it. Raising the cover an inch will do no harm in the cellar, but it won't do at all outdoors unless you pack well in some way so as to keep all warm.

### Adjustable Bottom-Board

I enclose you rather a crude drawing describing the bottom-board which I use. I would like you to "pick it to pieces." I notice you use a deep rim to afford a large entrance, but you have to slide a thin board under the frames to prevent comb being built there. This bottom-board has no rim, and the entrance is regulated by shoving the hive back and forth on the board. The shoulder on the board prevents rain from beating in under the hive, and the frames are always just a bee-space from the board.

ONTARIO.

ANSWER.—If you've been using it for some time, you're in better position to "pick it to pieces" than I am. One thing, however, makes me suspect that it has not been in use very long. If I understand you correctly, there is just a bee-space, or about a quarter of an inch between floor and bottom-bars. If your bees are at all like mine, you will not use a space of that kind more than one or two seasons before the bees will have the bottom-bars glued to the floor. Would you not like a space of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch better? You would hardly find that the bees would build down in them. Shoving the hive forward to give more entrance and ventilation is old, and it is good, only if you shove it forward enough to get the fullest ventilation the element of instability becomes objectionable.

### A Method of Making Increase

1. Please give some plan that will work in increasing better than the one I have, which is this: Say I have 10 colonies. Take half of the frames from the old colony, say it is an 8-frame hive, and put them into a new hive and give an untested queen, and put it on the stand where the old colony stood, moving the old one to a new location, leaving most of the bees in the parent colony, as most of the field-bees will return to the old location, thus building up the new-formed colony. Treating the 10 colonies in like manner, making just double the number. Then add frames of comb or foundation in the place of the ones taken out.

2. Will colonies made thus, in a good season, store any surplus?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. The plan will work, only there is some danger of swarming a little later. It will be safer to take more frames away, either all or all but one.

2. Yes, there ought to be good work in the hive left on the old stand, and possibly some storing in the other, provided there is a late flow.

## Reports and Experiences

### Bees in Fine Condition

My bees are in fine condition, heavy with honey. They are also in good health so far as I can see. The last two days were fine for a cleansing flight. I have them warm, snug and dry, and feel that they are likely to go through the winter with little or no loss. I expect to practice simulating the bees for brood-rearing, beginning early in the spring, say about a month previous to swarming time. In fact, I form many plans in winter, and my imagination is much exercised regarding bees.

J. H. COLLINS.

Bardwell, Ky., Dec. 28, 1905.

### House-Top Apiary and City Honey

Bees did well for a house-top apiary. Two colonies were taken out of the cellar April 1, 1905, with one queenless. I sent for an Italian queen, introduced her, and she commenced to lay April 10. The colony held its own remarkably well. I received 6 queens June 15, and divided up the 2 colonies and made 6 nuclei. All built up fine and went into the cellar Nov. 15 in good shape. The old colonies built up rapidly and gave me 140 pounds of section honey.

Drexel Boulevard honey is very fine; an expert would most likely call it sweet clover honey.

No, I would not think of doing without the American Bee Journal. Even if I did not keep bees I would still wish to know what bee-folk were doing.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.

B. F. LINDSEY.

### Season of 1905 in Tennessee

Last spring we had fine weather and lots of bloom, but no honey. In midsummer the cow-peas gave some surplus honey. Fall flowers did well, and bees were in fine condition for winter.

Big Spring, Tenn. Dr. J. G. GOODNER.

### Study Your Bees and Methods

I am only a small farmer bee-keeper but I take pleasure in handling my bees and having them submit to my will as far as possible. But in order to do this, we must not try to force them to do something that is entirely different from their habits, or at a time when they are not willing, but give them their own sweet will to some extent. To do this, first read the experience of the older bee-keepers and then study your own bees carefully, and if you can't handle them as you would like to, change the stock; send for some queens that you think will meet your desire, but carefully study your own bees all the while and you will see many mistakes on your part when a beginner. I have kept bees only three years, and now have only 9 colonies, packed in forest leaves, wintering out-of-doors. My bees had foul brood last spring and I treated it myself. I think it will be a success.

I have one bee-book and take one bee-paper; these every farmer who keeps bees should have.

J. F. GROUP.

Franklin Grove, Ill., Jan. 4.

### The Enjoyment of Nature Study

FRIEND YORK:—I want you to help me extend my arm long enough to reach way across the country, to say to Prof. Bigelow, of Stamford, Conn., "Shake" for his report of 1905 honey crop. His experience is quite like mine, though I think his harvest of stings a much larger crop than I can boast of. His number of colonies are about the average of mine from year to year, though mine are in excess of that number now. The pleasure derived from the study of bees pays me tenfold for all the labor and trouble attendant on car-

ing for them. I can not get along now without a colony in my room to experiment with. I have promised to install such a colony in the home of one of our popular matrons here at the Lake next spring. She is anxious to study the habits of this curious, most interesting, and busy little creature.

Of course, it is all right to look after the material interests—the dollar factor—connected with the business of bee-keeping, as in any other pursuit; but, there is something connected with every pursuit of labor, especially where one comes in close contact with Nature, far more valuable in making up the sum of happiness than the mere act of money-getting. Therefore, the farmer, it seems to me, if he properly uses his opportunities, should be the happiest person to be found, because he is in touch with Nature constantly.

Lake Geneva, Wis. WM. M. WHITNEY.

### An Old Bee-Keeper's Report

My bees did fairly well the past season. I started in the spring with 57 colonies, sold 7, and one robbed, leaving me 49. I got over 3000 pounds of honey and have now in the cellar 68 colonies. Last year (1904) I had a better yield. We never get large yields here, but we get the best of honey. We are not troubled with moths or wax-worms; no fumigation needed. The largest surplus I have ever had from one colony, spring count, was in 1904. I brushed a swarm from a strong colony June 18, set the old one away and put the new one in its place. From the new swarm I took 5 supers of 28 7-to-the-foot sections each, and 3 supers from the old colony, all well finished and capped. I did most of the work myself, and it was a little too much for me. I don't expect to do much more bee-work, as I am now 86.

H. P. WILLSON.

Bathgate, N. D.

### Last Season's Results

The fall of 1904 I put 60 colonies into the cellar, and last spring took out 46. I lost 2 more later on, so I started the season with 44 colonies. I took from them 2450 pounds of comb honey, all white clover. I kept 200 pounds for my own use, gave away 50 pounds, and sold 1739½ pounds—through the St. Croix Valley Honey-Producers' Association—for \$189.88; the remainder I sold locally at 10 and 12 cents per pound. All together the bees gave me about \$285 worth of honey, and increased to 70 colonies. I put 69 colonies into the cellar Oct. 30, heavy and healthy, with the temperature between 40 and 50 degrees.

I have bought my supplies for next season through the St. Croix Valley Association, which amounted to \$134.96. This Association has been a benefit to a great number of bee-keepers through this section of the country.

V. A. HANSON.

Amery, Wis., Dec. 21, 1905.

### Cause of Spring Dwindling

I am not advancing a theory, but suggesting a thought brought about by my own experience, that spring dwindling in many cases is the fault of a queen (generally old) that fails to lay early enough in the spring to bring on young bees to replace the regular winter loss. Let professional bee-men discuss this.

Sioux Falls, Iowa.

E. F. STURGES.

### The Best Bee-Hive

After reading Mr. Doolittle's article on page 881 (1905), I feel like making a few remarks, as he does not seem to have covered all the ground.

Now, if Mr. Doolittle is speaking of a hive in which bees will winter better than hives having the ordinary Hoffman frame, I agree with him; but if he is holding up such a hive to us as the best for manipulation, I certainly disagree with him most emphatically.

In the first place, I wish to explain that I live in probably as difficult a place to handle bees as there is in the whole United States; not because of any scarcity of honey during the spring months, but on account of the excessive rainfall and cool nights. In fact, the nights are so cool, and we are always liable

during the spring months to have several days in succession so cool that I have never been able to make a success of the nucleus plan of increase. Each nucleus should be at least ⅓ of a full colony, and as near a cube as possible; and when in that shape and size it is generally spoken of as a colony instead of a nucleus.

To come back to the point: Under the above circumstances, wouldn't it be perfectly natural for one so situated to make a close study of the hive question, and also the race of bees suitable for such a climate? Well, that is just what I have done, and my conclusions are:

First, I want a good bee-space above the frames, and a single wide board for a cover; no quilts, cloths, or oil-cloth above the frames to catch or hold moisture, mold, or moths.

Second, I want a divisible brood-chamber so the bees can shift from side to side of the hive in winter without having to go above or below the frames, and also for summer manipulation, as I want to handle hives and not frames.

Third, and most important of all, I want every section of my hive of the same dimensions, i.e., brood-chambers and supers.

Now, for my purpose, all things considered, give me the Ideal super for everything.

Foster, Oreg.

GEO. B. WHITCOMB.

### Not a Good Season in 1905

Last season as a whole was not a very good one. It was very good up to July 18, but from that date there was no surplus. I had a colony on scales that gathered 11 pounds the best day in basswood flow, which was late this year—the 15th of July, that hot Sunday. I got 24 cents a pound for honey this season; that is more than any one else got in this county. I am getting 11 cents from the stores for honey, and 12½ cents when I peddle it. I find that people will buy honey when it is brought to the door that will not call for it at the stores.

WM. CLEARY.

Algona, Iowa, Dec. 11, 1905.

### Pleasant Winter So Far

We have had no zero weather so far. The last three months in the old year were delightful. In December the bees were out on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. Since Jan. 1st we have had 8½ inches of snow, but it is mild and pleasant now again.

WM. STOLLEY, Sr.

Grand Island, Nebr., Jan. 5.

### Results of the Season of 1905

I have been a bee-keeper for the past 20 years, and have never had any trouble in wintering my bees outdoors in single-walled hives until the past two winters. I have always put a Hill's device over the bees and then a burlap sack filled with chaff in the top story, and hardly ever lost a colony until the last two winters. Winter before last I lost all but 7 colonies, and last winter all but 6, and they came through not very strong. They did very well, though, giving me 33 pounds of nice comb honey per colony, and 15 new swarms. I now have 18 colonies in fine shape.

The past season was one of the worst, being very wet and cold. The past fall I went to our store and got all the boxes I could, that had in them rolled oats and coffee, and after removing the top and bottom, I made a cover 6 inches deep that would just slip over the box, and put on the cover tarred-felt roofing painted with two coats. Then I removed the upper story of a hive, laid a small chaff cushion on the frames and then put on the cover. After this I put the outside case on and packed it all around with dry leaves, putting a lot on top; and last, put on the outside cover. I think that will keep them dry and warm. I will report further on.

This is my first year with the American Bee Journal, and I like it very much.

W. J. Young.

Scotch Ridge, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1905.

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### CONVENTION NOTICES.

**Wisconsin.**—The Wisconsin State Bee-  
Keepers' Association will meet in annual con-  
vention at the Capitol, Madison, Feb. 6 and 7.  
An interesting program is being prepared.  
Several bee-keepers of prominence are pre-  
paring papers on subjects of special and gen-  
eral interest, which will be discussed. The  
Question-Box will, however, be the main fea-  
ture. One and one-third rate round-trip on all  
Wisconsin railroads. **GUS DITTMER, Sec.**  
Augusta, Wis.

**Colorado.**—The Colorado State Bee-Keep-  
ers' annual convention will be held in the  
Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Jan.  
30, 31, 1906. This will be during "Farmers'  
Week," when many farmers' organizations  
will be in the city holding conventions. We  
are assured of low railroad fares from all  
points of the State. We are planning for our  
usual good convention. **R. C. AIKIN, Sec.**  
Loveland, Colo.

**Michigan.**—Michigan State Bee-Keepers'  
Association will hold its annual convention  
Feb. 1 and 2, 1906, in the parlors of the Black-  
man Hotel, at Jackson. The Michigan Dairy-  
men will hold their annual convention at the  
same time in Jackson, which secures sufficient  
attendance to allow the railroads to give re-  
duced rates—one and one-third fare, provid-  
ing your fare going to Jackson amounts to 75  
cents. When buying your ticket ask for cer-  
tificate on account of Michigan State Dairy-  
men's convention, and when the Secretary of  
that Association signs your certificate, you  
can secure your return ticket for one-third  
fare.

The following have promised to be present:  
E. R. Root, George W. York, W. Z. Hutchin-  
son, R. F. Holtermann, A. G. Woodman, E.  
D. Townsend, W. J. Manley, C. A. Huff, Ed-  
ward Wilson, Clyde English, A. H. Guernsey,  
Floyd Markham, W. D. Soper, Jay North, Al-  
bert E. Nurster, L. A. Aspinwall, O. H. Town-  
send, G. A. Bleach, Clyde Cady, John M. Rey,  
A. D. Wood, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick and others.

**TOPICS THAT WILL BE DISCUSSED:**—Kink in  
feeding back unfinished sections, Management  
of out-aparies. The control of increase, Use  
of the queen-excluder in producing extracted  
honey, Is foreign honey affecting the prices of  
our honey? What section is best to use? What  
is the best way of ripening honey? What kind  
of bees are the best? Do we need more in-  
spectors in Michigan? Shipping-cases for comb  
honey, Selling honey at retail, Grading and  
shipping comb honey, How to take different  
kinds of extracted honey separate and yet  
have well ripened honey, Best methods of  
making increase, Best temperature for a bee-  
cellar, Upward ventilation vs. none, Winter-  
ing bees in the cellar, Can bees have diarrhea  
when pollen is kept out of their reach? Pro-  
ducing both comb and extracted honey in the  
same super, Advertising the more general use  
of honey, Does it pay to buy queens at a fancy  
price to improve our stock? Why control of  
increase is desirable, and how shall it be done?

**PRIZES THAT ARE OFFERED:**—For best 10  
pounds of comb honey, \$5.00 in supplies at  
catalog prices, by The A. I. Root Co.; for best  
10 pounds of extracted honey, \$5.00 in sup-  
plies at catalog prices, by G. B. Lewis Co.; for  
best 10 pounds of beeswax, \$2.50 in supplies  
at catalog prices, by A. G. Woodman; for  
most practical new invention, \$2.50 in sup-  
plies at catalog prices, by M. H. Hunt & Son;  
for the best pound section of honey, one copy  
of new edition of "Advanced Bee Culture,"  
by W. D. Soper; to each one winning one or  
more of the above prizes, one year's subscrip-

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each one winning one or more prizes offered  
above, one year's subscription to the Ameri-  
can Bee Journal, by George W. York.

The first session of the convention will be  
held at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 1. A good  
crowd and a fine time are expected.

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Bell Branch, Mich. *Acting Secretary.*

**Farm Telephones.**—The open winter  
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farmer who wants to get a telephone line  
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neighbors are beginning to recall the hard  
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can oftentimes be built at an expense of from  
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Valuable information on the building of  
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cured free of charge by writing to the Strom-  
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mention the American Bee Journal when mak-  
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## EGG MAKING

is a hen's natural work. Cut  
bone is the raw material she  
needs to make her  
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success with bees.

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Bat. Button,	10 Poppy,	10 Portulaca,
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Eschscholtzia,	6 Aster,	10 Fanny,
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Sweet William,	8 Balsam,	10 Pinks,
	8 Larkspur,	10 Petunia,
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We are accumulating quite a stock of engravings that have been used in the American Bee Journal. No doubt many of them could be used again by bee-keepers in their local newspapers, on their stationery, or in other ways. Also, if we can sell some of them it would help us to pay for others that we are constantly having made and using in our columns. If there is any of our engravings that any one would like to have, just let us know and we will quote a very low price, postpaid. Address,

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Direct Draft  
CLEAN  
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4 Largest Sizes Soot Burning

Never Go Out  
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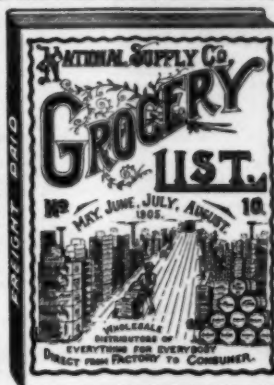
What do your groceries cost you a year? Will you buy them of us if we can prove that we will save you from 10 per cent to 20 per cent and pay the freight? That certainly is an amount worth saving; it is worth the trouble of asking for the proof. Get our large Grocery List and compare our prices with what you have been paying. Then put us to a greater test—send us a trial order and compare the goods and the prices. If we do not save you big money, send the goods back at our expense. The grocery bill is the biggest part of the family expenses. We will cut it almost in the middle and guarantee everything we sell. We can do this because we buy in immense quantities—carloads and trainloads—and we give you the benefit of our ability to buy cheap; in fact we can sell to you at just about the figure your local dealer would have to pay. We save you his profit and the freight besides.

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For Sale—25,000 Lbs. of well-ripened Spanish-needle Extracted Honey put up in new 60-lb. tin cans—6c a pound for the lot, or 6½c for less. F. J. GUNZEL, Weiner, Ark.  
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Dec. 1..... 8 "	March 1..... 4 "
Jan. 1..... 7 "	April 1..... 2 "

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213 & 215 W. 2d Street, DAVENPORT, IOWA  
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**THAT GROW**  
Best quality. Good bearers. Low prices. Apple 4c; Plum and Cherry 10c; Peach 4c; all budded; Concord Grapes 2c; Forest Tree Seed 11c; 1000 up.

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Tested seeds very cheap. Freight paid on trees. Catalogue, English or German, free. Write for it today. Address GERMAN NURSERIES, Box 30, Beatrice, Neb.

Carl Sonderberger, Prop.

## PURE ALFALFA HONEY

IN 60-POUND CANS

We have a good supply of Pure Alfalfa HONEY in 60-pound cans that we can ship by return freight at these prices: 2 cans, boxed, at 8½ cents a pound; 4 or more cans at one time, 8 cents a pound—all f.o.b. Chicago. Cash with order. Sample, by mail, 8 in stamps, to cover package and postage.

Address,  
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85c for 15 NAMES For names and P. O. of 15 farmers and 150 stamps taken—we will send for 2 yrs. the Farmer's Call—reg. sub. price 50c a year. F. C. is a weekly, 23 yrs. old, 1,300 pages a yr. Sample free. Farmer's Call, Quincy, Ill.

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# Lowest Prices

Big Discount for Early Orders

On Cash Orders

Before November 1.....	0 percent
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" January 1.....	7 "
" February 1.....	6 "
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" April 1.....	2 "

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Sample copy free.

Our large, illustrated Price-List of Supplies free on application. Address,

The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The market is steady with about the usual demand; the prices range from 14¢@15¢ for best grades of white comb honey. There is not an active demand for off grades, which usually sell at 1¢@3¢ per pound less. For extracted a steady demand exists for the best grades at 6¢@7¢, but for sour or off flavors there is practically no sale.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—There is no demand for honey at the present time, on account of the holidays. However, prospects for the coming year are bright, and we are looking forward to a revival of trade about Jan. 15. The price of comb honey remains firm: we quote fancy white at 15¢@16¢ cents. Extracted: amber in barrels at 5¢@6¢, according to the quality; fancy white in 60-lb. cans at 7¢@8¢; amber in cans at 6¢@7¢. (The above are our selling prices of honey.)

We are paying 30¢ per pound delivered here for choice yellow beeswax.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 17.—The honey market remains firm, with good demand, and prices the same as last quotations. Fancy white comb brings 15¢; No. 1, 14¢; fancy amber, 13¢; buckwheat, 13¢. Extracted, white clover, in barrels, 6¢@6½¢; amber, in barrels, 5¢@5½¢; in cans, 1¢ to 1½¢ higher. Beeswax in good demand, 26¢ cash, 28¢ trade.

GRIGGS BROS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—There is a tendency for higher prices on best grades of honey. The demand for strictly fancy white comb honey exceeds the supply. Demand for lower grades of comb honey not good. Numerous shipments of honey arriving, but no one producer seems to have very great quantities to offer. I quote fancy white at 15¢@16¢; No. 1 in poor demand at 12¢, and amber dull at 10¢. Best grade extracted brings 8¢@9¢ in 60-lb. cans; amber slow at 6¢. Beeswax, 30¢@33¢.

WALTER S. POWDER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Comb honey pretty well cleaned up and there is still a fair demand. We quote fancy white at 14¢@15¢; No. 1, at 13¢; amber, at 12¢; buckwheat, at 10¢@11¢. Extracted in fair demand, especially California, with abundance of supply. We quote white at

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Complete Stock for 1906 now on hand.

FREIGHT-RATES FROM CINCINNATI

are the LOWEST, ESPECIALLY for the SOUTH

as 'most' all freight now goes through Cincinnati.

Prompt Service is what I practice.

You will

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SAVE MONEY BUYING FROM ME.

Catalog mailed free.

Send for same.

6 Percent Discount for January

Let me book your Order for

## QUEENS

bred in separate apiaries, the GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNIOLANS, RED CLOVERS and CAUCASIANS.

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

# C. H. W. WEBER

CINCINNATI

... OHIO ...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

6¢@7¢; light amber, 6¢@6½¢; amber, 5¢@5½¢; buckwheat, 5¢@6¢; Southern, in barrels, not much demand, and rather hard to sell, at from 50¢@60 cents per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax firm and steady at 30¢ per pound.

HILDRETH & SEIGLER.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—No. 1 white comb honey, per case of 24 sections, \$3.35; No. 1 light amber, \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.50@3.00. Extracted honey, 6¢@7 cts. per pound. Supply is light and we could make quick sales of consignments at above figures. We pay 24¢ for clean, yellow beeswax delivered here.

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